

The Linnean description applies better to this than to the allied Asiatic species; and Fabricius correctly separated the latter (from China) in his 'Mantissa' and 'Ent. Syst.' by the shorter setæ, though he gives Tranquebar as the locality of *N. rubra*, and quotes a figure of Stoll's representing the Asiatic species. But in his 'Syst. Rhyng.' he gives *N. grossa* as an African species, and *alters the descriptions of both grossa and rubra to correspond*, thus reversing the names, in which Stål and other recent authors have carelessly followed him.

## DIPTERA.

## CESTRIDÆ.

CEPHALOMYIA MACULATA, *Wiedem.*

*Cestrus maculatus*, *Wiedem. Aussereur. zweifl. Ins.* ii. p. 256, n. 2 (1830).

A single larva of this species, which infests the camel.

Mr. E. Austen has kindly given me the name of the insect.

On the Coleoptera obtained by Dr. Anderson's Collector during Mr. T. Bent's Expedition to the Hadramaut, South Arabia. By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., of the British Museum (Natural History). (Communicated by W. PERCY SLADEN, Sec. Linn. Soc.)

[Read 7th March, 1895.]

THIS small collection of Coleoptera includes little more than fifty species, and must represent but a very small proportion of the whole Coleopterous fauna of South Arabia. Of the species from the Hadramaut enumerated in the following list, some have already been recorded from the district of Yemen and other parts of Arabia; most of the remaining species are identical with, or closely allied to, forms occurring in Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. A few have hitherto been known only from Persia and North-West India; while a few more have a range extending from Arabia to Senegal in West Africa. So far as the evidence, as a whole, of such a small collection can be of value, it seems to point to South Arabia as forming part of the Mediterranean subregion, with a slight admixture in its fauna of the Ethiopian element.

## CARABIDÆ.

1. *PHEROPSOPHUS AFRICANUS*, *Dej.*, var.

In the four examples of this species which were taken in the Hadramaut the anterior border of the pronotum is black or dark brown in colour, and the basal margin is also more or less black; but beyond this slight difference in coloration I can find no characters by which to distinguish these examples from others from Barbary, Tunis, and Abyssinia with which I have compared them.

2. *ANTHIA DUODECIMGUTTATA*, *Bon.*3. *CHLÆNIUS SEMINITIDUS*, *Chaud.*

This species occurs also in Egypt and Abyssinia. It differs so little from *C. canariensis*, *Dej.*, that I think these two should be regarded as varieties of the same species.

4. *CRASODACTYLUS PUNCTATUS*, *Guér.*

## DYTISCIDÆ.

5. *CYBISTER TRIPUNCTATUS*, *Oliv.*6. *CYBISTER VULNERATUS*, *Klug.*7. *PRODATICUS PICTUS*, *Sharp.*

This species has been founded on specimens from Persia and North India.

8. *HYDATICUS DECORUS*, *Klug.*9. *HYDATICUS HISTRIO*, *Clark.*

Five or six examples taken in the Hadramaut appear to be referable to this species, which its author described from North Indian specimens. *Hydaticus rectangulus*, *Sharp*, which is recorded from Persia and North India, is probably the same species. The Arabian examples show variations from forms in which the inner testaceous band of each elytron is reduced to a transverse patch at the base, to others in which it is a complete, though rather narrow, band closely accompanying the inner row of punctures.

10. *ERETES HELVOLUS*, *Klug.*11. *ERETES SUCCINCTUS*, *Klug.*

The preceding two forms are considered by *Dr. Sharp* to be merely colour varieties of the very widely distributed *Eretes sticticus*, *Linn.*

## GYRINIDÆ.

12. DINEUTES ÆREUS, *Klug?*

Four examples taken in the Hadramaut exhibit a slight difference in the form of the elytra from Egyptian and other African specimens with which they have been compared.

## HYDROPHILIDÆ.

13. HYDROUS SENEGALENSIS, *Perch.*  
 14. TEMNOPTERUS SPINIPENNIS, *Gory.*  
 15. STERNOLOPHUS SOLIERI, *Casteln.*

## SCARABÆIDÆ.

16. SCARABÆUS ISIDIS, *Casteln.*  
 17. HELIOCOPRIS GIGAS, *Linn.*  
 18. CATHARSIVS INERMIS, *Casteln.*  
 19. CHEIRONITIS ORSIDIS, *Reiche.*  
 20. ONITIS ALEXIS, *Klug.*  
 21. ORYCTES BOAS, *Fab.*  
 22. ORYCTES RHINOCEROS, *Linn.*  
 23. CETONIA (PACHNODA) HISTRIO, *Fab.*

## BUPRESTIDÆ.

## 24. PSILOPTERA ARABICA, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, cuprascens; capite irregulariter fortiterque et subrugoso punctato; prothorace a medio antice sat distincte angustato, supra medio fortiter sat dense punctato, versus latera densius subrugosoque punctato, margine basali utrinque sinuata; elytris punctato-striatis, intervallis paullo elevatis, subcostatis, costis sparse punctatis; apicibus oblique truncatis, angulo suturali acuto, angulo exteriore denticulato; processu prosterni bisulcato, sulcis minute setigeroso-punctatis, intervallo medio et lateribus costiformis, impunctatis; pectore pedibusque fortiter sat dense punctatis; abdomine foveolatim punctato, segmento primo medio sulcato, punctis foveolisque setigeris; vitta abdominis utrinque violacea, griseo-pubescente. Long. 15-16 mm.

This species somewhat resembles *S. rugosa*, Beauv., of which it has nearly the same shape, the elytra being, however, more obliquely truncate at the apex. The sculpturing of the head, thorax, and underside is very similar in the two species, but that of the elytra differs pretty considerably. In the present species

the striæ of the elytra are deeper, with the intervals raised, convex, and somewhat costate in appearance; the outermost costa, which begins only after about the anterior fourth, is from this point distinct up to the apex; two or three of the costæ nearer the suture are also tolerably distinct throughout the greater part of their course, being interrupted by punctures only at remote intervals; the intermediate costæ are more frequently interrupted by punctures, especially near the base, where the elytra present a somewhat irregularly rugose appearance.

## TENEBRIONIDÆ.

## 25. ZOPHOSIS, sp.

HISTEROMIMUS, gen. nov. (*Erodiidarum*).

Mentum transversum, antice truncatum. Mandibulæ prominentes, intus ad marginem inferiorem bidentatæ, supra ante medium oblique leviterque carinatæ. Labrum fere occultum, apice pilosum. Clypeus medio paullo productus, et antice tridentatus. Oculi sat parvi, laterales, occulti. Prosternum medio elevatum, et antice paullo productum.

This genus is allied to, and rather closely resembles, *Histeromorphus*, Kraatz; but the prothorax is much more strongly convex above; the clypeus is less produced in front, and is tridentate at the anterior margin; the prosternum is somewhat raised along the middle, and is slightly produced in front, so that the anterior margin of the prosternum is bisinuate, instead of being simply arcuate; the eyes are less elongated than those of *Histeromorphus*, and resemble those of *Spyrathus*.

## 26. HISTEROMIMUS ARABICUS, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; capite antice densius fortiusque punctulato, supra minus dense minutiusque punctulato; prothorace amplo, dorso valde convexo, sparse minutissime punctulato, lateribus a basi ad medium paullo divergentibus, deinde rotundato-convergentibus, angulis antero-lateralibus subobtusis; elytris subnitidis, haud punctatis, vage undulatim rugosulis; prosterno rugoso-punctato; meso- metasternoque et abdominis processu intercoxali subrugosis; abdomine nitido, sparse punctato. Long. 9, lat. 6 mm.

This species much resembles *Histeromorphus plicatus*, Kraatz, of which it has nearly the same outline, but may be easily distinguished by the more convex pronotum, the tridentate anterior clypeal margin, and other characters mentioned in the generic diagnosis.

27. *TENTYRIA ORBICULATA*, *Fab.*, var. *GLABRA*, *Sol.*?

Under this name Baudi (*Deutsche ent. Zeit.* xxv. p. 276) has referred to some Arabian examples and has pointed out how they differ from Egyptian specimens. The examples collected in the Hadramaut appear to be identical with the forms noted by Baudi.

28. *TENTYRIA* sp.29. *MESOSTENA PUNCTICOLLIS*, *Sol.*30. *OXYCARA* sp.31. *OXYCARA* sp.32. *ADESMIA LACUNOSA*, *Klug.*33. *ADESMIA CANCELLATA*, *Klug.*, var.

This variety is distinguished by having the prothorax very finely and very sparsely punctured, nitid, and impressed along the middle, from the base to near the apex, by a rather fine groove. In the form and sculpture of the elytra the variety completely agrees with the ordinary form.

34. *ADESMIA INTERRUPTA*, *Klug.*35. *ADESMIA TUBERCULIFERA*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, nigra, nitida; pronoto medio sparse minuteque punctato, versus latera densius fortiusque punctato; elytris fere totis crebre fortiterque tuberculatis, tuberculis suboblongis, fere regulariter dispositis, tuberculis per angulum inter dorsum subplanatum et latus deflexum paullo angustioribus, costæ simulantibus, latere deflexo ipso paullo convexo, sine costa. Long. 16-20 mm.

To this species I refer a number of examples which are characterized by having the elytra densely studded with rather large and somewhat oblong tubercles; the disk of the elytra flattened or slightly convex; the deflexed sides also slightly convex, devoid of a costa, and, throughout the greater part of their extent, almost as thickly and strongly tubercled as the disk. Along the angle formed by the deflexed side with the disk the tubercles are somewhat narrower and give rise to the appearance of a costa. The pronotum is without a median impression, is very finely and sparsely punctured in the middle, more thickly and strongly towards each side, where it is marked off from the flank of the prothorax by a very fine but distinct carina. The male is narrower than the female, its elytra are scarcely dilated towards the middle, and the angle formed by each of the deflexed sides with the disk is sharper and more distinct.

The species, which is nearly allied to *A. acervata*, Klug, may be distinguished from it by the larger size and the thicker and more equal distribution of the tubercles on the elytra. *A. austera*, Baudi, with the type of which Dr. Gestro has very kindly compared examples, is also a closely allied species, but has smaller and less thickly placed tubercles on the elytra, and the angle between the disk and deflexed side of each elytron is less pronounced.

36. *ADESMIA ASSIMILIS*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata; prothorace transverso, sparsim sat minute punctato, nitido, dorso medio lineato-sulcato; elytris usque ad medium paullo ampliatis (♀) vel vix ampliatis (♂), dorso sat dense tuberculato, a latere deflexo costa crenulata separato; lateribus utrisque in dimidio postico costa crenulata instructis. Long. 17-24 mm.

This species has much resemblance to the preceding one, but the tubercles of the elytra are not so thickly nor so regularly placed, and are rather smaller in size; the disk of the elytra is limited on each side by a crenulate costa, nearly parallel to which, on the posterior half or two-thirds of the deflexed side, is a somewhat feebler crenulate costa. The slightly concave area on each side between these two costæ is tubercled less strongly than the disk, the area below it is feebly rugose and vaguely punctured. The pronotum is sparsely and minutely punctured, and is impressed along the middle by a rather faint groove which does not reach quite to the anterior margin.

37. *HIMATISMUS VILLOSUS*, Haag.

38. *PRIONOTHECA CORONATA*, Oliv.

39. *OCNERA PERSEA*, Baudi.

40. *OCNERA HISPIDA*, Forsk.

41. *THRIPTERA CRINITA*, Klug.

42. *PIMELIA ARABICA*, Klug.

43. *PIMELIA* sp.

44. *VIETA* sp.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

45. *BRACHYCERUS* sp.

46. *CLEONUS HIEROGLYPHICUS*, Oliv.

47. *CLEONUS DEALBATUS*, Germ.

## CERAMBYCIDÆ.

48. *PLOCÆDERUS MELANCHOLICUS*, *Gahan*, var.

This variety occurs also in Somali-land. It differs from the typical West-African form in the darker coloration of the elytra, which are almost black, and in having the third joint of the antennæ armed with a short spine or tooth at the inner distal angle. The variety very much resembles *P. denticornis*, Fab.; but in the latter the third antennal joint has a rather long, sharp, and very distinct spine at the inner distal angle, and the succeeding joints of the antennæ are also much more distinctly spined than in the present variety.

49. *COPTOPS FUSCA*, *Oliv.*

## HALTICIDÆ.

50. *POLYCLADA BENTI*, sp. n.

Capite testaceo; antennis pectinatis, nigris, articulo primo testaceo; prothorace flavo-testaceo, supra maculis sex nigris—duabus antice, quatuor in serie arcuata ad basin; elytris dense punctatis, nigris, utrisque maculis septem flavo-testaceis; corpore subtus testaceo, metapleuris, femorum apicibus, tibiis tarsisque nigris. Long. 11 mm.

Head almost entirely reddish testaceous in colour; somewhat finely and closely aciculate-punctate above. Prothorax pale testaceous, marked above with six black spots, of which two are close to the anterior margin, while the remaining four are arranged in an arcuately transverse series close alongside the basal margin. Elytra black, thickly punctured; each with seven pale yellowish testaceous spots, one at the base close to the scutellum, one below and behind the shoulder, two placed transversely at the middle, two between the middle and apex, also placed transversely and united by a narrow tract; the seventh, somewhat more rounded, placed close up to the apex, from which it is separated only by a very narrow black border; epipleure of each elytron pale testaceous except along the apical margin. Body underneath testaceous, with the sides of the breast blackish; tibiæ, tarsi, and the apices of the femora also black. Antennæ of the male almost as strongly pectinated as in *P. pectinicornis*, Oliv., black, with the first joint testaceous.